





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## DEFIES THE POWERS.

### FORTE HONORS A FORMER DISGRACED OFFICIAL.

Butcheries of Christians Were Approved—Spain's Overtures to Cuba Not Acceptable—Blood-Thirsty Lullaby on the Cattle Ranges.

### Approves Armenian Brutalities.

The Constantinople Official Gazette announces that Bahri Pasha, who was dismissed from his official position pursuant to the representations of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, relating to his ill treatment of the Armenians, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Ottoman order "as a reward for his good services." This step upon the part of the sultan is considered most significant. It is not only an open and distinct mark of approval of the ill treatment of Armenians, but it is a deliberate insult to Great Britain, particularly as in addition to the decoration bestowed upon Bahri Pasha, the Official Gazette publishes a long list of the names of Turkish officials in Armenia who have been decorated by the sultan for their "good services." In fact, it almost seems as if the sultan is openly defying the powers.

### BELIEVES HE IS A VAMPIRE.

South Dakota Man Who Kills Cattle and Horses. The cattle men on the ranges west of Pierre, S. D., tell a ghastly story of a madman who for some time has been roaming over the reservation, killing cattle with his naked hands, sucking their blood, and in some cases even attacking men. No one seems to know who the man is, nor exactly how long he has been wandering about the ranges. He was first seen some four or five weeks ago, and repeated attempts have been made to capture him, but thus far without success. He is said to labor under the hallucination that he is a vampire, and his actions certainly bear out this hypothesis. How he manages to obtain his weapon of any kind, to kill the cattle on which he lives is a mystery. When found after he has left them the animals appear to have been seized by the heads, born to the ground by main strength and torn to pieces by the teeth and nails of the lunatic.

### DO NOT WANT AUTONOMY.

Cubans Will Not Accept Any Terms but Independence. "No, sir, we will not accept autonomy under any circumstances," said Senor Palma, the Cuban Minister Plenipotentiary, when spoken to in New York regarding the report that Spain might be willing to grant Cuba autonomy. He feared the Cubans would not accept it. "If Spain wants to make terms with us," he continued, "they will have to offer better conditions than those they profess to make. In the first place, we do not believe Spain wants to give Cuba autonomy. She only wants to deceive us, as in 1895. We want absolute independence, and we will make an absolutely free republic of Cuba. We would not even accept such conditions as those governing the Dominion of Canada."

### Clergyman's Life in Danger.

The law and order people and the criminal element at Virginia, a small town on the Mesaba iron range, are likely to have trouble at any moment. Rev. O. J. Gary, the Methodist clergyman, has been attacking the wickedness of the city, and in consequence the men whose feelings have been hurt are threatening to kill him. The clergyman has been notified by white caps to leave the town at once on pain of death if he remains, but the plucky clergyman will make a fight.

### Eight Persons Escape Poisoning.

Rebecca Hornstein, nearly poisoned a family of eight persons at Baltimore, Md., by putting parsnips into a pot of soup, under the impression that it was a powder which would make Barber Abraham Greenberg's love for her, which had grown cold, return. She discovered the nature of the stuff in time, and saved all hands. Rebecca and Max Blum, who had given it to her, were arrested.

### Negro Gets a High Office.

James C. Matthews, colored, recorder of deeds at Washington in President Cleveland's first administration, has been elected judge of the recorder's court of Albany, which office carries with it powers of a supreme court judge. His majority is over 2,000. He was nominated and elected on the regular Democratic ticket. It is the highest judicial office ever held by a man of his race in this country.

### Bullet Lodges in His Mouth.

Will Scott, a Portsmouth, Ohio, young man, was the victim of a singular accident. He was struck in the face by a small bullet shot from a sling by a boy. The missile tore a hole through his cheek and imbedded itself in the roof of his mouth. The physician has not yet been able to extract it. Scott suffers intense agony.

### Engineer Slept at His Post.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois had a big head end collision just north of Veederburg, Ind., Thursday morning by two freight trains. The cause of the accident was caused by the engineer going to sleep from overwork and letting his train pass a meeting point. One engineer was seriously hurt and both engines very badly injured.

### Tobacco Crop Hurt by Frost.

The monthly report of Commissioner of Agriculture McDowell of Kentucky, based on reports from every county in the State, shows that about 25 per cent. of the tobacco crop in that State was ruined by the early frosts.

### Jefferson Hanged by a Mob.

Levis Jefferson, a negro who attempted a criminal assault, was placed in jail at Homerville, Ga. He made a full confession. While he was being taken before the magistrate at Argyle for a committal trial the sheriff was overpowered, the prisoner taken away and hanged.

### Carlisle's Nephew in Free.

Dr. R. G. Mullings, of John Coffee County, Kan., a nephew of John C. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, after a two days' trial, was acquitted of the charge of murdering J. W. Blake.

### Flooded with Grain.

The Buffalo elevators are becoming blocked with the great flood of grain now being shipped from Lake Superior. Close to 2,000,000 bushels of grain in elevators, and a large number of the elevators are full, and vessels are experiencing serious delays.

### Will Not Meet the Deficiency.

State Auditor Hipple and Commissioner Lockhart were in Miller, S. D., apprehending land turned over to the State by ex-Treasurer Taylor. They say they will appraise the land at its assessed valuation, and that it will fall far short of making up Taylor's deficiency.

## RUSSIAN FIELD IS DEAD.

Foot and Litteralier Passes Away Suddenly on Monday.

Bugars Field, poet, litterateur, was of Chicago's brightest men, died while asleep Monday morning, of heart disease, after a brief and slight illness. Newspaper editors and writers of the city, and the whole poetry-loving English speaking world, is profoundly touched with sorrow at the demise of this best-loved of men. The loss does not come alone to men and women. Children's eyes all over the land are filled with tears and childish hands forsake their play because the touch of death has fallen upon the lips of him who sang their sweetest lullabies. What child is there in a home worth the calling who has not "sailed away in the wooden shoes" with Winkles, Blyden and Nod, or sailed with swilling throat and overflowing eyes upon the deserted tin soldier, sturdy and stanch, and the other toys, awaiting the return of Little Boy Blue, "Alce" he kissed them and put them there." And not one of all these little folk but will feel a new grief when they learn that this friend of fairies and children, this dreamlike and gentle-souled jester, has gone to look for his Little Boy Blue. Whether in the West or the East, in America or in England, the poet's death has been a great loss. Field's lyrics are a treasure to the human heart with a faultless melody and touched his lyre with an exquisite delicacy.

## DEATH IN THE RUINS.

Many Perish in the Wreck of a Detroit Building.

The hundred or more employees of the Detroit, Mich. Journal were busy each or Wednesday morning preparing for an extra edition when suddenly a part of the building was wrecked by the explosion of boilers in the basement. Seventeen bodies were recovered from the ruins by night, some thirty tenants and employees in the building were still missing, and there can be no doubt that most of these are lying dead under the debris. The work of rescue was rushed to the utmost all day and night, but progress was very slow. The debris and brick were dumped into an almost solid mass, upon which quantities of water were poured and into which comparatively little headway could be made. Only two were rescued in a helpless condition. Of these several will die.

## AWFUL CRIME AT OMAHA.

Dead Body of Eleven-Year-Old Ida Gaskin Found in an Outhouse.

Ida Gaskin's mutilated body was found in a small outbuilding in the rear of 1807 Howard street, in the business district of Omaha. Within an hour George McGowan, Ed Sanford, Robert, and all young men, were in custody charged with the crime. Ida Gaskin was eleven years old. Her mother, a widow, lives in the third floor of a tenement-house at 1814 Howard street. Ida was missing from her home last night. Her mother searched for her, but failed to find any trace of the missing girl. About 11 o'clock she reported to the police that her daughter had disappeared. When the police search developed the murder three hours later, a rigorous investigation led to the arrest of McGowan on suspicion.

## SINKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Steamer Joe Peters a Total Loss—Valued at \$10,000.

The steamer Joe Peters, plying between Memphis and Vicksburg, sank at Island Sixty-three, while on her way to Vicksburg with a cargo of about 120 tons of miscellaneous freight. The cause of the accident is not known. No lives were lost. Both the boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at \$10,000, and was insured for \$5,000 in Louisville. The cargo was worth about \$3,500 and insured in shipper's policies.

## SUGAR BOUNTY CASES BEGIN.

Two Suits Filed in United States Court at New Orleans.

The sugar planters, through Colonel J. D. Hill and other attorneys, filed two sugar bounty claim suits in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans under the agreement with the Washington authorities, who will aid in speedy trial and appeal to the Supreme Court.

## End of a Venturesome Trip.

A cablegram was received in Philadelphia from Dr. Donaldson Smith, dated Aden, bearing the word "successful." This news establishes the safety of the plucky Philadelphia explorer, who for the past year, and a half has been exploring the wilds of Eastern Africa, and at the same time puts an end to the doubt as to his safety which had been felt by those interested in the expedition for the past few months. Dr. Smith entered Africa on the eastern coast a year ago last June, to push across the country of the Gallarac and Masaito, two lakes which had been recently discovered by another expedition; thence on to the two Nyanzas (Albert and Victoria), his object being to carry out a plan of the line of exploration from the lakes to the east coast, a distance of several hundred miles. As the region which Dr. Smith has traversed is at the present time represented by a blank space on the map of Africa, the significance of the explorer's return voyage will be realized immediately. He has undoubtedly made a great many discoveries of much value.

## Must Abdicato or Die.

London dispatch: The Turkish empire is in the throes of dissolution. Revolutionary parties are being scattered broadcast in Constantinople, and the bloodthirsty and cowardly Sultan now faces the desperate alternative of abdication or assassination. Assailed from within and menaced by the powers from without, the situation of the porte becomes hourly more perilous. It has been suggested that the European governments will, upon the announcement that the reserves are being summoned to quell the outrages on Armenians, but the representatives of the powers, who have so often been deceived by false promises, have stated positively that they consider these measures for the protection of the Christians to be entirely inadequate. In the meantime decisive action by the powers is imminent. It may go to the extent of occupation of Turkey; it may even go farther and decide upon a partition of the provinces of the Sultan.

## Denies the Protest.

In denying a protest made by a citizen of California against the patenting of lands in Southern California to the Southern Pacific Railroad because the Interior says that the country in which the lands are located is well explored and it is presumed that if mineral exists it would have been found previous to the present time.

## Kurds Are to Blame.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that Turkish reports accusing the innoques are ridiculous and are made in order to envenom to the utmost Mohammedan animosity toward the Armenians. One cause of the trouble is that the Kurds were the aggressors at Diarbekir and ruthlessly slaughtered the Armenians, women and children, and burned and pillaged the shops.

## Czar to Stop It.

The Turkish question has assumed an entirely new phase. News comes from Vienna that Russia does not intend to await the tardy action of the powers, but

## IF THE DISORDERS CONTINUE IN ARMENIA WILL

in a few days many of the troops of that country will be sent to the Caucasus, and take possession. This report, which is sent by the correspondent of the London Daily News, comes from trustworthy sources and is fully credited. It is well known in official circles that when the first Armenian outrages occurred and the Russian government was asked to send the joint action of the powers made its execution implicit. Now, it is understood, the tardiness of the powers has afforded the St. Petersburg Government the opportunity likewise to step in and be the first on the ground if the Sultan's domain is to be seized up.

## GAIN FIVE SENATORS.

Republicans Will Control the Upper Branch After March 4, 1897.

As a result of the latest election returns the Republicans gain five United States Senators, two from Utah and one each from Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland, and the Democrats lose three Senators, one each from Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio. None of these changes becomes effective, however, until March 4, 1897, except in the case of the two Utah Senators, who take their seats on the 1st of March. Thereafter the numerical strength in the Senate will be as follows: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 0; vacant (Delaware), 1; total, 90. If the Delaware vacancy is filled by a Republican it will give a Republican majority in the upper branch of Congress.

## BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Six Members of One Family Perish in a Brooklyn Fire.

Six members of one family perished by fire in their home on the top floor, four-story tenement house at 311 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, last night. The victims were: Charles Ryan, his wife Ellen, and their daughters, Johanna, 20 years old; Sarah, 17; Maggie, 14, and Lizzie, 12. The fire started from a gas jet in a hall on the ground floor. Almost before the Ryans had wakened of the fire, and long before any one could reach them, the fire surprised them as they slept. They were found in their beds by the firemen soon after the fire was extinguished. The fire merely burned the building out on the inside and did damage to the extent of \$2,000.

## ADDRESSED BY MR. BAYARD.

United States Ambassador Talks on "Individual Liberty" at Edinburgh.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, an association which attracts the leading modern thought from all parts of Europe, was addressed by United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard. He chose for his subject, "Individual Liberty: The Germ of National Prosperity and Permanence," taking the ground that modern progress has been due more to the efforts of individuals than those of aggregations of men.

## STRIKE IS SAID TO BE BROKEN.

Great Northern Imports More Trainmen and Special Police.

The backbone of the Great Northern strike was broken Thursday morning by the arrival at Devil's Lake of a train with seventy special policemen, eighteen new conductors, twenty-five brakemen and three firemen. The deputies are patrolling the yards and the trains that were hung up have all been started. The crews made up of old men willing to work and the new men. Recruits were all enlisted at Chicago.

## IS NOW A DUCHESS.

Miss Vanderbilt Wedded to the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were married at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, New York, Wednesday, at 12:30 o'clock. Society was out in force, 4,000 invitations having been issued. The wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 300 guests were present.

## Ruined by the Earthquake.

Discovery is made that the Brazil, Ind. court house, a three-story brick structure, had been so badly wrecked by the recent earthquake that it was unsafe for habitation. It is cracked in many places. The building of a new structure was recommended.

## Opposed to Cuban Independence.

The Madrid Herald publishes an interview with Captain General Martinez de Campos, in which the latter declares he is not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but thinks that reform should be applied in a more liberal manner.

## Murdered by Robbers.

Captain Frederick Lang and his wife were murdered at their home on Franklin avenue, Baltimore. Their skulls were crushed as they lay in bed and the house was ransacked. It is supposed that robbery was the incentive.

## Exiled to Africa.

Over 2,000 political prisoners, it is estimated, have been sent to Conia, Africa, since the beginning of the Cuban revolution.

## Fifteen Workmen Buried.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the German Theater Building on Vienna collapsed, burying fifteen workmen in the ruins.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grade, \$3.00 to \$4.00; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, shipping \$3.00 to \$4.00; green huckleberries, 2c to 2.5c. Indianapolis—Cattle, common to prime, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 65c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; No. 2 mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 40c to 42c; No. 2, 40c to 42c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 38c to 41c. Toledo—Cattle, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 39c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; butter, creamery, 10c to 24c; eggs, West, 19c to 22c.

## HOLMES IS TO HANG.

MODERN BORGIA CONVICTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Arch Fiend and Monster in Human Form Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—Jury Needed No Time for Debate.

Gallowa Awaits Him.

Henry H. Holmes, otherwise Herman W. Mudgett, swindler, bigamist, murderer, and a host of other names, who in the first degree, that is likely to send him after his many victims into the unknown beyond the grave. The monster who built in Chicago a labyrinth to snare and kill human game without detection, who was a modern Borgia, who obtained his career of crime by a verdict of murder in the first degree, that is likely to send him after his many victims into the unknown beyond the grave. The monster who built in Chicago a labyrinth to snare and kill human game without detection, who was a modern Borgia, who obtained his career of crime by a verdict of murder in the first degree, that is likely to send him after his many victims into the unknown beyond the grave. The monster who built in Chicago a labyrinth to snare and kill human game without detection, who was a modern Borgia, who obtained his career of crime by a verdict of murder in the first degree, that is likely to send him after his many victims into the unknown beyond the grave.

## WHEAT AND CORN.

Spring Wheat Crop Is Said to Be Not Very Good in Point of Quality.

The quality of the new spring crop has been a mooted question. For this reason a Chicago paper has obtained from official sources the inspection returns at Minneapolis, the largest spring wheat receiving point, and presents it as a very fair index to the character (quality) of the last crop. It is a good crop in quantity, but the returns for the last three months, showing the number of car loads received and the way they are graded:

Grades	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. Total.
No. 1 northern	2,211	7,188	11,235 20,634
No. 1 hard	72	153	80 505
No. 2	1,699	3,793	4,893 6,998
No. 3	207	670	2,906 3,783
Rejected	1,008	3,717	2,057 6,812
No grade	75	251	208 534
Winter	17	8	20 45

Total cars, 5,199 15,778 21,529 39,108

Thus it will be seen that only a fraction of over 50 per cent. received at Minneapolis in three months has been of a quality good enough to grade as really merchantable—a fact which is very significant. The above represents about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The new corn crop is beginning to move—is moving, in fact—hence increasing re-

The clerk of the court, in a voice op-



HOLMES HEARS HIS DOOM.

pressed with the gravity of his duty, turned to the twelve men in the jury box, and, in slow, measured tones, said the fateful word:

"Jurors, look on the prisoner. Prisoner, look on the jury. Henry, you are the fiend of the jury? Do you find the prisoner at the bar, Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, guilty of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitzel, or not guilty?"

The spokesman of the twelve men had not been touched with pity for the prisoner, nor had he been answered clearly and without a shadow of feeling.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree."

The accused stood like a statue as the verdict was pronounced. There was no tremor in his shrunken form; no twitching of a lip. His marvelous self-mastery had not shaken him. The jury was a tighter clasp on a paper he held in his hand, but the eyes rested on the jury as though held by a mysterious magnet. At last Holmes relieved the tension by clearing his throat with a hoarse "hem" as he slowly sank into his seat, and a deep sigh escaped from his lips, and he turned to make whispering comments.

This remarkable criminal, however, was to give yet another evidence of his self-possession. His counsel requested the clerk to poll the jury, and each of the twelve men reaffirmed the verdict which their foreman had already given. As each name was called, Holmes wrote it on the margin of the newspaper. There was no trembling of the fingers which guided the lead pencil, and the writer glanced up at each jurymen in turn, as though fixing the face in his memory.

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## LOWES AND OUTRAGES BACK OF THE FIRST

row of houses in the edge of town, burning them, and firing several cottages, but the combined efforts of the departments saved the cottages and fought the flames back. The soil about the town is sandy, and now that the grass has been burned off the flames have receded and the town is out of danger at that point.

Prayers were offered Sunday in many of the churches in the Kankakee region for rain. The entire Kankakee region is one vast waste of ashes, with here and there the partially burned carcasses of some cow or horse to tell of the fury of the flames. The fire is smoldering along the river for miles and the only danger now is from a high wind driving the sparks and burning brands to territory which has not been burned over. The crisis is believed to have been passed, though there will be frequent heavy rains until there is long and continued rain.

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## FLAMES SWEEP PRAIRIES.

Indiana Towns Have Narrow Escapes from Destruction.

The prairie fires which have been burning south of Whiting, Ind., for the last two days, finally reached the border of the place Sunday. At noon the Whiting, North Hammond and Standard Oil Company's fire departments were called out, and fought the flames all the afternoon. Two thousand acres between Whiting and Hammond have been burned. Much of this territory was land of poor quality, and it was finally decided that it was still burning. At one time it seemed that the entire town of Robertsdale, with the Sheffield racing property, would be destroyed. The flames swept upon the

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

Charles H. Bodensta, a Grand Rapids

clothing, has taken mortgages aggregating \$12,000 to \$15,000.

One farmer in Eagle Township, Muskegon County, raised 700 bushels of wheat worth on less than a acre of ground.

A Flint jury sent out a regulation for a bushel of apples, a peck of oranges, a box of chewing gum and a box of cigars.

Frank Ayres, of Wheeler, Gratiot County, shot himself accidentally while out hunting and died shortly afterwards.

Sault Ste. Marie will have a new hospital next year. The plans for it are completed and ground will be broken in the spring.

The Catholic church at Algonac was destroyed by fire Sunday night, and it is supposed that incendiaries were responsible for the blaze.

Albert Price, a Grand Rapids bicyclist, while riding home with his head down, collided with Sylvester Tobin. Tobin died from his injuries.



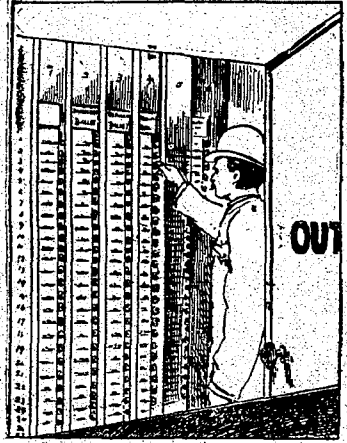
## ALL BY ELECTRICITY.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) USED NO PRINTED BALLOTS.

Adopted a Machine Which Registers a Ballot Every Time a Button Is Pushed—When the Voting Is Done the Total Appears in Figures.

Counting Is Unnecessary. For the first time in its history, and in fact, of the history of any large city of the United States, Rochester, N. Y., used no printed ballots at the recent election. The Flower City of the Genesee has led its American sisters in the matter of ballot reform and adopted for use at all municipal, State and national elections the Myers American ballot machine, invented by Jacob H. Myers.

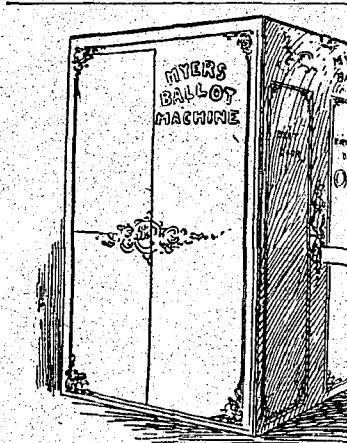
The Myers machine is a "push the button" affair, and thousands of tiny springs concealed in the back of the machine "do the rest," so that when the polls are closed the inspectors simply have to unseal and unlock the back door of the booth, and the vote is displayed to view. Opposite each candidate's name is his total vote. The inspectors have only to jot down the figures, make the proper subtractions, and the result obtained is the majority or plurality, as the case may be, of the leading candidate. Fifteen minutes after the polls closed the returns of the entire ninety-three election districts of the city were in the offices of the newspapers, and the news of the election



SECTION OF STEEL SIDE WALL REMOVED, SHOWING THE ACT OF VOTING.

was on the streets almost before the election inspectors of other cities had begun to make their counts.

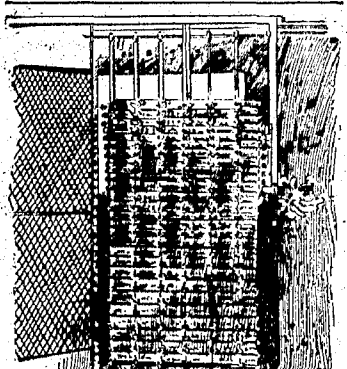
Here is a brief description of the Myers machine: It is seven feet high, five feet long and five feet wide. The



ELECTION BOARD READY TO ADMIT VOTERS.

voter on entering the cabinet or compartment is alone in an obscure, concealed room, having white walls and which is brightly lighted. He finds against the steel partition a number of vertical columns or "ballot push knobs," projecting three inches from the partition and painted the same color as the ballot cards beside them. To the left of each column of knobs are securely fastened the permanent ballots of each political party (no loose ballots being used or deposited). These permanent ballots contain in large print the name of the candidate and the name of the office to which he is intended to be elected. The ballots for the same party adjoin each other, and commencing from the top are arranged downward in the order of the importance of the office to be filled. This arrangement brings all the candidates for the same office on the same horizontal or cross line, making choice easy. Each particular party has at its head the party name, "Democratic Ticket," "Republican Ticket," "Labor Ticket," etc. The voter pushes the knob inward about two inches, when an unseen retaining latch locks it, prevents repeating, and at the same time locks all other "push knobs" on the same cross line, which prevents voting for any other candidate for that particular office. The same result follows after voting for one candidate on any cross line, no matter what column. A voter can vote rapidly a straight ticket by pushing the knobs of his choice from top to bottom, or he can split his ticket by going to other columns. Any ticket can be voted in ten or fifteen seconds, and there is no reason why the average elector should stay inside the booth longer.

On the reverse side of the steel partition, which is kept sealed until the



OPEN AT CLOSE OF POLLS, SHOWING RESULT.

polls are closed, and opposite each candidate's name, is a mechanical counter labeled with the same name, to identify it after the polls close. No knob can be voted a second time, and it is only

returned or released, ready for the next voter, by the elector who is in the booth opening the exit door. This door can only be opened on the inside, and to open it the retiring voter must pass into a vestibule, allowing the inner self-locking door to close, which locks him out of the voting apartment. When the exit door is opened the knobs are



"BOSS" PLATT AT HOME.

released, ready for another voter. The illiterate vote by color and the blind by the sense of touch. A blind man at Lewiston, N. Y., recently, unassisted, voted a mixed ticket in eighteen seconds.

When the polls close the full election board, in the presence of watchers, unseal, unlock and open the sliding steel doors of the counter compartment, and without touching any of the mechanism (which it is impossible to do), they transcribe the totals to the tally sheet from the plain figures on the dials over each candidate's name. The machines were adopted this year by the Common Council of Rochester principally to avoid the trouble of learning the new Raines voting system. The cost to the city for each machine was about \$300. The use of ballot machines for voting has been permitted also by the Legislatures of Michigan and Connecticut,

attitude of boss is thrown off. For many months a daily visitor to the Platt parlor was a curly-haired little boy of 4 years, who used to shout with joy as the elevator was raised, and whose delighted cry of "grandpa, where's grandpa?" was a familiar sound to the dwellers on that floor. The baby's gone now. And the sorrow

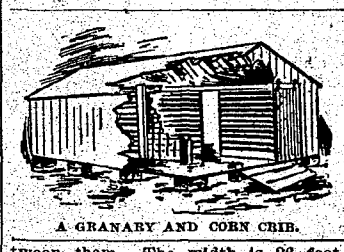


## TIMELY FARM TOPICS.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

A Combined Granary and Corn Crib—Boarding Farm Help Annoys the Wife—To Prepare Next Year's Garden—A Fence for Snow Drifts.

An Important Farm Building. Among the buildings needful to the farmer and yet of which there are comparatively few in existence are those for storing grain. The chief reason why more of these are not built seems to be that frequently the amount of grain raised is not sufficient to justify much of an outlay for this purpose, as the corn crop can be stored in cheaper cribs. A building which can be used both as a corn crib and for the storage of small grain should do away with this objection. In our illustration we present a substantial structure which, if properly erected, will answer a number of purposes. The unusual size of the 1895 corn crop means that something must be done for its shelter and the above plan is submitted to the careful consideration of corn growers. It may be enlarged or elongated as needed. The building consists of two long cribs or bins with a wide driveway between them. The width is 26 feet, which is very convenient, as it allows a width of 8 feet for each bin and 10 feet for the driveway. The length, of course, may vary according to the means and needs of the builder, the one shown in the illustration being 32 feet long. The height of the corner posts should be from 10 to 12 feet, depending somewhat upon whether it is desired to use the space above the bins and driveway for storing implements, etc.



A GRANARY AND CORN CRIB.

In order that the building may be used for storing wheat and oats as well as corn, it is sided as tightly as may be with ordinary 12-inch siding. However, the sides of the bins next to the driveway instead of being made tight are simply fixed for holding ear corn, being sided with 4-inch staves nailed on the outside of the studding. The strips are placed several inches apart. Several narrow doorways lead from each bin to the driveway. The driveway is closed with large double sliding doors. Good strong bridges lead up to the doors so that a loaded wagon can be drawn in without difficulty. The building is roofed with shingles.—Farm and Home.

Boarders on the Farm. I was reading an article not long since upon "Farmers should provide separate cottages for their hired men," which, I think, deserves more than a passing thought. The writer said: "Do merchants generally board their clerks? Do manufacturers usually impose upon their wives and daughters the necessity of furnishing meals and beds for their begrimed and greasy laborers from forge and loom, of serving them at table with their food and sharing their company at the fireside? Why should the wives and daughters of farmers be expected to do this? And so long as such a burden is laid upon them, is it strange that farmers' sons rebel against their lot and seek the city, and farmers' daughters set their caps for clerks, mechanics, tailors, speculators, anybody but their schoolmates? The introduction of hired men into the household destroys the family relation. The farmhouse becomes a boarding house, in which the husband is steward, the wife cook and the workmen boarders. The employed become the served, and the employers servants. No well-bred woman can tolerate such a condition of things unless her ambition is crushed."

Water for the Stock. If possible, there should be a plentiful supply of water for winter. The nearer to the barn this can be located the better it will be. Whether it shall be in the stables will best be determined by the owner. Since the tuberculosis, it is thought by many to be safer and better to have it outside the stables. But, if out of doors, it should be well protected from the weather. The stock should have as comfortable a place in which to drink in inclement weather as it is possible to furnish. Whether water shall be warmed artificially will depend on circumstances. If there is a good stream of water that does not freeze, there will be little necessity for warming, but if the supply is so small that it cannot otherwise be kept from freezing in ordinarily cold weather, then it will be found profitable to warm it.

Filling in Ditches and Holes. Deep ditches and holes caused by grading and excavating for other purposes are common on both sides of many country roads. Years ago deep ditches were necessary to carry off surplus water. With the common use of the these are now superfluous, and should be leveled as much as possible, so that the roadside can be mowed readily with a machine. In a few instances it may be best to leave a shallow ditch, but have its sides slope gradually. Seed all the roadsides to grass. They will then have to be cut but once each season, and will yield considerable hay, instead of being a hopped for weed seed production.

Sour Apples and Corn. Hogs that are fattened should not have sour apples, unless they have first been cooked. This is especially true of hogs that are fed corn in the ear. The acid in the fruit makes the hogs' mouths tender, and biting off the corn makes them sore, so that they eat with difficulty. We have seen hogs fed thus that actually grew poorer with food before them all the time. Sour apples are not easily digestible, and they with corn help to produce acid stomachs, which increases the trouble with the hogs' mouths.

Butter Fat. The statement that the per cent. of butter fat cannot be changed by feeding does not imply that the general quality of the milk is also fixed by the make-up of the cow independent of the food. Many things will impart a bad flavor to milk, as all farmers know by experience, and, on the other hand, the general flavor can be improved by feeding plenty of English hay and corn meal.

Feeding Steers. The Ohio station says that the same amount of dry matter fed to steers has produced about three times as much live weight as it produced butter fat when fed to cows in the same quantity and kind. Thus, when a pound of butter fat is worth three times as much as a pound of live meat, the profits are about equal, not counting the cost of butter.

System in Dairying. The man who imagines dairying is an easy job will be disappointed when he tries it. It requires system, thought, industry and determination to succeed at dairying.

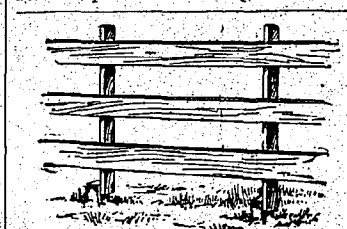
grows so rapidly that it very quickly covers the surface soil, shading it so that few weeds can start under it to land of insect enemies. Wire and cut worms and its foot's distasteful to them, and for land that is filled with the wire worm two crops of buckwheat will rid it of most of them. Yet for all this buckwheat is not a popular crop with neat farmers. Its habit of seeding the ground with buckwheat, which will appear in the next grain crop, makes it a troublesome weed, though as it is only an annual one year suffices to get rid of it.

Dangers of Inbreeding. There are some poultry keepers who inbreed their flocks from year to year, and say it is not injurious. Why should it not be dangerous in fowls when it is in the human race and in stock of all kinds? Why is it that a new breed generally claims that it is unusually hardy? Is it not from the fact that new blood has been infused to make it? Are not new breeds the results of experiments in crossing? And is not crossing the uniting of two distinct bloods? All these matter need serious consideration, says Farm Poultry. And when we are told by men who have made the matter a study that inbreeding is a constitutional danger, is it not time to be on the lookout? If we breed from strictly hardy parents, and if we change blood in the males every year or two, we can get up a strain of fowls that will replace the stock we so often get from the yards of the noted fanciers. We are becoming better acquainted with this fact each season.

Next Year's Garden. It does not pay to wait until spring to begin the garden. The manuring and much of the fitting of the soil can be best done in the fall. If coarse manure is used, plow the garden and apply the manure after plowing on the surface. If warm weather follows heavy rains, plow the garden a second time and turn the manure under. This will insure a more thorough pulverization of the soil by frost, the coarse manure at the bottom of the furrow holding the soil up so that the frost can get into it more effectively. Towards spring an application of commercial fertilizers mixed with the surface soil will fit it for producing any garden crop.

Ground Wheat for Cows. Ground wheat for cows is not a judicious ration. The experience of the best feeders in the central West, confirmed by tests at the Illinois experiment station, shows that better results are obtained from feeding pure wheat. Even with the most careful of feeders, the animal is very apt to be overfed and turned against the pure wheat feed. Appetite for a pure wheat ration varies to such an extent that it is almost impossible to fix a stated amount of feed that an animal will eat and relish every day. If it must be fed, give the cow only what she will eat up clean.

Fences that Cause Snowdrifts. Many of the snowdrifts that give trouble in winter are caused by fences whose presence is necessary at other seasons of the year. Laying a short section of such fences down in winter is possible by using some such construction as is shown in the accompanying illustration. A prop on either side of such a fence, tacked to the upright, will hold the piece of fence in position during the summer. When the snow comes these props can be taken away and the fence laid flat on the ground. Hundreds of dollars are spent every winter cutting roads through drifts that are caused solely by a few rods of fence that catches and holds the drifting snow, while many paths about the farm house and yard require much extra labor in winter because of some piece of fence that might be thus laid flat.



CAN BE LAID FLAT.

Save the Small Potatoes. Although potatoes are now and are likely to be very cheap, it will pay to save the small ones to cook and feed to pigs in the winter mixed with other roots and some grain meal. This will make a more rapid and healthful growth than will a diet of grain alone. Cooked potatoes are also a good food for poultry in winter, though it will need wheat or cut bone to make a ration for egg production. The potato has its nutritive value chiefly in making heat and fat, as it is mainly composed of carbon.

Phosphate Slag. A valuable source of phosphoric acid is a by-product of steel manufacture known as Thomas slag or odorless phosphate. It contains about twenty per cent. of insoluble phosphoric acid, but the finely ground particles are quickly acted upon by the acids of soil, and the plant food soon becomes soluble. At four and one-half cents per pound, the phosphoric acid in slag is worth about \$19 to the ton.

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System in Dairying. The man who imagines dairying is an easy job will be disappointed when he tries it. It requires system, thought, industry and determination to succeed at dairying.

Successful Hoax. Edmund J. Armstrong, an Irish poet, who died at the age of 23, had in his disposition a vein of rollicking fun, to which he evidently yielded in order to cover the real melancholy of his daily mood. One story of him and his pranks shows not only an extreme love of drolery, but also the freedom of Irish life, years ago, in its domestic relations. One autumn night, after he had been wandering all day among the hills, he arrived very late at his father's house, to find it dark and silent. He knocked and rang, again and again, and at last the voice of a servant was heard from within, demanding: "Who's there?"

"The timidity evinced by the tone of voice aroused Armstrong's sense of fun, and he resolved to perpetrate a joke. So he assumed the brogue and manner of a drunken country fellow, and demanded to be let in. "Let me in," he called, "or I'll pull down the house." "Go away! Go away!" came the voice.

"Go away, is it?" he cried. "I won't go away!" And he knocked more furiously than ever. His father, disturbed by the noise, now descended the stairs and called: "Who are you?" "I'm a poor country fellow, and I want a night's lodging. I haven't a penny to buy a bit of bread with, and I haven't a stitch of clothes on my back, and I've buried all belonging to me."

"Well, there's nothing for you here, my man; so you'd better go about your business." "O charity! charity! Christian charity!" cried Armstrong. "What's a poor beleaguered traveler to do at all, at all?" "Go away, sir, at once, or I'll call the police!" "The police, arrourneen? Ah, misha, misha; there's a nice, kind gentleman! But look at here, your honor! I've got two fine birds for yer honor's larder! Take them, anyhow. I'll return good for evil, so I will! I'll bear no malice! So take the two little birds!" "Who are you, and what is your business?" "My business is pig drivin', and I want a night's lodgin'."

"Then, once for all, I tell you to go away!" "Oh, thin, it'll be the worse for you if you drive poor Tom from your door. These are dangerous times." "Then, roaring through the keyhole, "These are dangerous times, I say!"

The whole household was now roused. "Oh, go away, I tell you!" cried the father, really angry at last. "Thin, jist open the door a bit and take the little birds, and I'll go, and joy be with ye!"

"Papa, papa!" came a soft voice from above. "It's Edmund. Don't you know it must be Edmund? Who else could it be?"

"Let me in, or I'll smash down the door!" called Armstrong, in the greatest delight over his joke.

With that the door was opened, and in he tumbled with a brace of grouse in one hand and his valise in the other, amid a volley of happy laughter.

An Even Thing. It has been said that all men are cowards in the dark, and there is doubtless some truth in the statement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat cites an instance in illustration. Two officers of the British army in India had a difficulty which resulted in a duel.

The colonel, the challenged party, was an old campaigner who had won his laurels in the Crimea, and was a most gallant soldier. The choice of weapons being his, he named pistols, and elected that the affair should occur in a dark room.

We secured a room twenty feet square, says the narrator of the incident, closed every crevice that would admit light, placed our men in corners diagonally opposite, and withdrew. Each man was provided with three charges, and when these were exhausted we rushed in to gather up the mutilated remains.

Each man stood erect and soldierlike in his corner, untouched; but directly behind the officer who had given the challenge were three bullet holes made by the colonel's pistol.

"How is this?" said a grizzled major. "Had you been standing here when those shots were fired, you would have been killed." The culprit was forced to admit that he had dropped to one knee. "You are a coward, sir, and unfit for the company of soldiers and gentlemen!" cried the major.

"Hold on, major!" said the colonel. "It is a stand-off. While he was on his knees in one corner, I was on my stomach in the other."

Large Family. At a recent public celebration in a New England town, at which several State dignitaries were present, an old gentleman of rural aspect propounded many questions in a hoarse whisper to his nearest neighbor.

"Who's that sitting over there in the big chair?" he demanded.

"The Governor," responded his neighbor, laconically.

"And who are all those men gathered behind him?" persisted the old man.

"Suite," replied the other shortly.

"All of 'em?" gasped the old man.

"His neighbor nodded.

"Well, I swanny!" ejaculated the questioner, after a moment's stunned astonishment: "we think we're got a pretty fair show o' Emmonses in this town, but if all those fellows are Sweetes, as near of an age as most of 'em look, I should like to see the rest of the family; that's all I've got to say! My stars! What doin's they must have, come Thanksgiving an' Christmas!"



HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Cream Puffs. Put one cup of water in a saucepan over the fire. When it boils, add to it one-half of a cup of butter and stir until it dissolves. Then stir in one and one-half cups of pastry flour, stirring constantly while cooking, until it is smooth and forms a ball, leaving the sides of the pan. Take from the fire and put away to cool. When cool, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and six eggs, unbeaten, one at a time. Add an egg beat it into the paste until it disappears, then add another, and so on, until the six are in. Drop by the tablespoonful on a buttered baking-pan, forming little cakes some distance apart. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven, or until they have puffed, are a delicate brown, and are light when picked up. To test the puffs, lift one from the pan, and if it is very light, it is done; if heavy, even though it is browned, it is still unbaked. The lightness is given by the beating in of the eggs thoroughly, and also by the niceness of the baking. When done and cool, make an opening in the side with a sharp knife and fill.

A Ventilating Lid. Here is one of the best and most convenient lid inventions that we have seen in a long time. It is a ventilating lid for jugs, milk pans and other vessels, and while it allows the contents of the vessel to have all the needed air, it effectually keeps out flies and other insects.

Flies, particularly, should be kept away from all food. They have been



THE VENTILATING LID.

known to carry germs of disease on their feet, and no one is safe from the possible harm that they may do. This lid will bar their entrance effectually. For greater convenience in using the device a smaller lid is provided in the center, by raising which milk or any other fluid may be poured into the vessel.

Stuffed Onions. Peel some large Portugal onions, parboil and drain them, then take out the inside, be careful to keep the onions whole. Chop up the inside of the onions, a little beef and a very little salt pork, add a sprig of parsley and a little lemon peel minced up, and a seasoning of pepper, salt and mace; beat it all up with a well-beaten egg or two into a paste, and stuff the onions with it. Dredge them over with flour and fry them a nice brown, then put them into a saucepan with sufficient brown gravy to cover them, and stem gently over a slow fire for two hours. If stewed in water, a little flour and butter must be added.

Bread as a Beautifier. Bread as the staff of life is a familiar enough idea, but bread as a means of beauty has never received enough consideration. It is a subject which the persistent and consistent seeker after good looks will study. Observation and physiological research will show her fine wheat bread means a pasty or even a rough complexion, that pimples follow in the wake of hot bread, and that smooth, rosy skins belong to those who eat a coarse, whole-grained cold bread. For the latter are best for the digestion, and good complexions accompany only good digestions.

Potato Rissoles. Nicely boil some mealy potatoes, drain the water from them, and set them by the fire to dry. Mash them fine with a silver fork in a clean stew pan with a seasoning of salt, pepper and a piece of fresh butter, stir the mash over the fire for a few minutes, and then turn it out on a dish. When cool roll it out into small balls, egg and bread crumb them, and fry a light brown in hot lard or beef dripping. Drain and serve on a napkin.

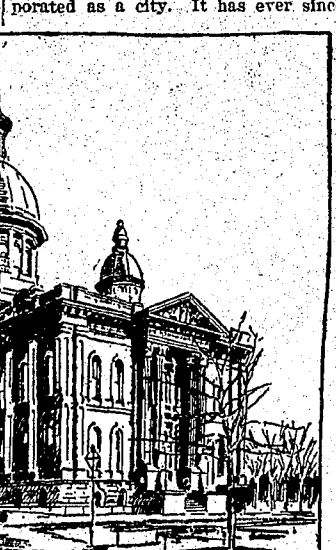
Steak Stewed in a Plain Way. Fry the steaks in butter, a good brown, then put them into a stewpan with half a pint of water, one onion sliced, a tablespoonful of walnut-leaf, a little caper liquor, pepper and salt. Cover the pan close and let them stew slowly. Thicken the gravy with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and serve them on a hot dish.

Brief Hints. A good cleanser for paint is weak lye or saleratus water. Cook a peeled white onion in the same pot with your mushrooms, and if they do not turn black you may eat them with a feeling of tolerable security.

Vinegar and yeast should never be kept in stone jars, for there is an acid in them which attacks the glazing, and mixing with it has a poisoning property. In cleaning japanned goods never use hot water. Wet a cloth slightly in warm water and rub the article to be cleaned. Should any smear appear, sprinkle with flour and wipe dry.

In roasting, the time allowed in cook books, usually a quarter of an hour to a pound, must be reckoned from the moment the meat begins to cook, and not from the time it is put into the oven, and even with this precaution a little extra time should be allowed unless the meat is required underdone.

Do not use jelly glasses with tin covers, for the jelly will be almost sure to spoil, although occasionally some one uses them with success. The old-fashioned way of placing a piece of tissue paper over with jelly, cut the size of the receptacle, then sealing with letter or wrapping paper, will prevent spoiling.



CREAM CITY'S COURTHOUSE.

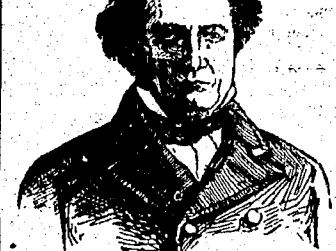
safes. This led to the idea of inventing a ballot machine that would protect the elector. He gave an exhibition in 1887 and since then the business he established in Rochester has rapidly been growing. Now inventor Myers says he cannot fill all of his orders. The wealthiest capitalists of Rochester are interested in the great ballot machine factory that has been established at East Rochester.

## THOMAS C. PLATT.

Happy Home Life of the Great Republican Leader.

Thomas C. Platt is one of the most interesting men of his time. For twenty years he has occupied the same rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. When he went there he had a growing family of three boys. All are gone now, but Mr. and Mrs. Platt still remain. When they took the rooms there were three connecting ones in the suite. All alone now, they still keep their suite, the three rooms, the same as when they went there to live. And there one of them, at least, can always be found.

Though dubbed a boss in politics Mr. Platt is not a boss in his own home. Once within the walls of his rooms the



SOLOMON JUNEAU.

valued at \$108,000,000. It is the largest barley market in the country. The pioneer town fighting its way out through the marsh and brush has developed into an important and beautiful city.

There are several reasons why the buckwheat crop is a good one to destroy weeds. It requires plowing and fitting the land at midsummer, when weeds are most easily killed by plowing. It



# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If it was not for the large majority the democrats have in Mississippi, President Cleveland would now be much "larger than his party."

The report of the commissioner of immigration shows that 258,536 immigrants arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year. This is the smallest immigration since 1879.

Senator Hill says that "the democracy trusts the people," but the returns from the elections held last week, show conclusively that the people are far from trusting the democracy.

The citizens of Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, have held meetings and passed resolutions of "sympathy" for the patriots of Cuba. This is all right, but it would have been very considerate and appropriate if they had included the democratic party.

A call has been issued for the Republican Congressional caucus to meet on Saturday, November 30th. Congress meets on the following Monday, December 2d, and the caucus will have the important work before it of deciding on the policy to be pursued by the Republican majority.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission has submitted its report to the President through secretary Olney, declaring the canal project entirely feasible, and worthy of execution. Public curiosity is whetted to know what recommendation Cleveland will make in his message.

"No candidate for the republican Presidential nomination had his chances injured by the elections, but the respective friends of Governors Morton and McKinley, and Senator Allison declare, that the splendid majorities in New York, Ohio and Iowa have added to their chances for obtaining the coveted honor."

We have made special arrangements to club the **AVANCE** with the **DETROIT SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL**. All of our subscribers who desire the **JOURNAL** next year, can have the balance of this year free, by the payment of one year's subscription to both papers. Now is the time to subscribe.

**A Plan to aid Northern Michigan.**  
We surmise that the chief reason why northern Michigan has been so slow in developing agriculturally is the lack of information possessed by the people, who have never visited that portion of the state. A great many have seen the undesirable lands of northern Michigan, but comparatively few have seen the valuable agricultural lands there. We therefore believe that any measure or device which will aid in giving the people of this state and country, or of other countries, absolutely truthful information about this portion of Michigan, will tend to aid in its agricultural development, and will therefore be of great benefit to the entire state, and to all citizens thereof. We have in mind a plan which, it would seem, ought to be of service in bringing about the result mentioned. The plan is as follows:

Have a law passed by the next legislature, allowing any county to apply for and secure an agricultural survey of its territory. The survey should be made by some sort of a commission, consisting of a practical farmer, a scientific agriculturist, and a surveyor. This party should inspect carefully every section of every township in the county, not now under cultivation, with a view to establishing its value for farming purposes. The character of the soil, the temperature, the geology, the plant growth, the number and directions of streams, the climate, the rainfall, the frosts, the products, the markets, the roads and railroads, and any other information that would help them in deciding upon the value of the country should be worked out by this surveying party. All this material should be published in a form which would be readable by the average home-seeker. The surveyors should be, of course, of such character that there would be no question about the accuracy and value of their report. The law should be optional, and the county should bear a goodly share of the expense.

We believe that this plan of an agricultural survey would be of great value in developing the northern counties of the state, which, as we have before asserted in these columns, contain many thousands of acres of land which will one day become of the most valuable land in Michigan. We should like the opinion of residents of these counties as to the value of such a plan.—Grange Visitor.

The feature of November CENTURY which will doubtless appeal to the greatest number of readers, is the opening installment of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new story: "Sir George Tressady." An excellent portrait of the author, from a photograph taken during the summer for this purpose, precedes the first chapter. The story introduces the American readers to a fascinating feature of the best English public life, namely the relation of politics to the English country house. In none of her stories has Mrs. Ward touched upon the vital forces of the time with greater vividness. It will interest the thousands of Americans who are acquainted with the author's writings to know that "Marcella," as Lady Maxwell, becomes later on the potent feminine character of the story.

## A Great Agricultural Journal.

The difference between the "good, bad and indifferent" in agricultural journalism is being appreciated by the intelligent farmers of our country, and never before were the benefits derived by the general farmer, live stock breeder, dairyman and horticulturist from a really able conducted, enterprising agricultural paper so fully realized. We feel safe in saying that THE MICHIGAN FARMER, of Detroit, Mich., is clearly the leader of agricultural journalism of America. It is in its 53d year of continuous publication. As an evidence of its great superior value, we can state that it has now over thirty thousand paid-in-advance yearly subscribers, and each year adds materially to its great family of readers, who are residents of every state in the Union. It is a 16 page, 64 column weekly, filled every week with original matter liberally illustrated, written and prepared by the very ablest and best writers of the country; contains ably conducted Veterinary, Law and Medical departments, and specially prepared market reports from all the great market centers. No indecent or swindling advertisements are admitted, and it is a high-toned, fearless and able defender of the rights of agriculture. Always steps when time paid has expired. Any of our readers can obtain a free sample copy of this great agricultural journal by simply sending their address on a postal to THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

## The Century for the Coming Year.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE celebrates its quarter-centennial in its November issue with an "Anniversary Number." In honor of the occasion it dons a new dress of type, with new headings, etc., and it appears in a new and artistic cover. Although THE CENTURY has reached an age that is unusual among American magazines, it continues to show the youthful vigor and enterprise that have always characterized it. The programme that has been arranged for the coming year contains a number of interesting features. Much has already been written concerning Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady," which has been secured for its pages. There was a very spirited bidding for this novel on the part of several prominent publishers, with the result that the author will probably realize from the serial and book rights of it one of the largest sums that has yet been given for a work of fiction in the English language. The story describes life in an English country-house, and also touches somewhat upon industrial questions. It begins in the November number with an account of an English parliamentary election. It will be the leading feature in fiction for the coming twelve months, other and shorter novels being contributed by W. D. Howells, F. Hopkinson Smith, Mary Halleck Foote, and Amelia E. Barr. There will also be contributions from Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling, the latter furnishing to the Christmas CENTURY one of the most powerful stories he has ever written; a series of articles on the great naval engagements of Nelson, by Captain Alfred T. Mahan, author of "Influence of Sea Power upon History," three brilliant articles on Rome, contributed by Marion Crawford, and superbly illustrated by Castaigne, who made the famous World's Fair pictures in THE CENTURY; a series of articles by George Kennan, author of "Siberia and the Exile System," on the mountains and the mountaineers of the Eastern Caucasus, describing a little-known people; articles by H. M. Stanley and the late A. J. Grove on Africa; a series of papers on "The Administration of the Cities of the United States," by Dr. Albert Shaw. THE CENTURY will also contain during the year a great number of papers on art subjects, richly illustrated. Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," with its wealth of illustration, will reach its most interesting part—the rise of the conqueror to the height of his power, and his final overthrow and exile. In order that new subscribers may obtain the whole of this monumental work the publishers, have made a special rate of \$5.00 for which one can have a year's subscription from November '95, and all of the numbers for the past twelve months, from the beginning of Prof. Sloane's history.

The Detroit THIRUNE in an article on the elections of last week, and what the people want, says:

What then was this something which the republican party promised and offered to the people? There is no use trying to get away from it: it was the old doctrine of protection, which has been the cardinal tenet of the republican party for a quarter of a century; the great battlefield on which it has met and vanquished its ancient antagonist many times. It was this that stood in the very forefront of every republican platform in the land. From Massachusetts to Iowa it was this that inspired the masses with the promise and the hope of returning good times; that awakened visions of busy factories, of rehabilitated industries, of re-lighted fires in darkened shops; of the hum of busy spindles, spinning American and not Australian wool; of a general restoration of wages through the better employment of labor; of flour in the barrel, corn in the bin and meat in the larder; of the reopening of the little account in the savings bank, as it used to be before the fatal year of 1892, in one word, the hope of returning prosperity under a law which should give us an adequate revenue; should pay the current expenses, and have a little left to carry to surplus; that should inaugurate a new pay-as-you-go epoch, and stop the issue of bonds and the constantly increasing interest charges. That is what this election means in 1895. That is what the election will mean in 1896. It means no particular schedule; no favoring of a few great monopolies selected by Gorman and Brice; but a system that shall fairly and impartially protect American labor in all industries from unjust and destructive competition. That is what the people want, and that is what they intend to have; and they will be heard from to that effect in 1896. They reckon without their host who imagine the people are fools or blind and don't know what they want. Those who have been industriously attempting to divert them will do well to take notice.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Award.

Governor Rich has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 28th, as a day for Thanksgiving. The governor says: "It is a good time to forgive offenses, to gather the family together, to forget or suspend differences of opinion in relation to politics, religion and belief, and to remember the needy, to do kind deeds, and return thanks for blessings enjoyed."

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

This year's commercial crop of apples in the United States is estimated at 69,000,000 barrels, an increase of 16 per cent over last year's crop. The yield in New England, Michigan and Canada is below that of 1894, but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri it is nearly three times as large as last year's crop.

## Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

Mary Anderson de Navaro in her stage career memoirs, which will be published in the LADIES HOME JOURNAL (the opening chapters in the December issue), gives the public a most interesting and entertaining view of the trials and hardships she successfully combated in following out her conviction that the stage presented to her the opportunity for a splendid career. She exultantly refers to her debut in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday evening November 21st, 1875, upon which occasion the "tall, shy and awkward" girl of sixteen interpreted Shakespeare's love-love "Juliet."

## Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gandeman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous. In the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

## Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGG, Lincoln, Ill.

## Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

"The republican party has won many greater victories than that of the last week, but few of more significance, and this, too, in an off-year, when it is more or less difficult to arouse the interest of voters. It would have been a satisfactory victory to have piled up the great majorities the party received in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, but when to those are added the outright capture of three such democratic strongholds as Maryland, Kentucky and New Jersey, it became a great triumph, worthy of the jubilation the Republicans are expressing over it. It is now absolutely certain that the Republicans will after March 4th, 1897, have a majority in the Senate, which with the republican President and the republican house to be elected next November, will put the party in control of all branches of the national government, and enable it to undo the mischief done by the democrats, and to start the country upon another long era of prosperity."

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO?



## CLAGGETT'S

After SHOES for MYSELF and FAMILY.

His Celebrated \$2.00 Shoes for Gents and Ladies, CAN'T BE BEAT.

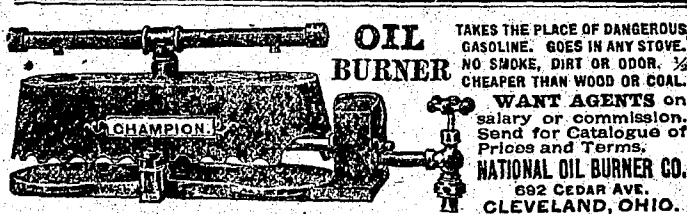
Men's FELT SOLE, and Ladies' WOOL LINED, are now in.

Also a full line of RUBBERS and OVERSHOES for

Everybody. Don't forget the place.

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



## A. KRAUS,

DEALER IN

STOVES, Stove Zincs, Oil Cloth, Tin Ware, Rifles, Shot Guns, Fishing Tackle, and all kinds of Ammunition.

Also a full line of Peninsular & Bement Cook & Heating Stoves.

Gasoline and Oil Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty. Cutlery, and everything in the line of Hardware, at right prices. Examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. A. KRAUS.

## Dictionary of United St's History.

By J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., Professor of History, Brown University, formerly of Johns Hopkins University; Editorial Contributor to "Century Dictionary," Author of "History of Historical Writing in America."

Illustrated with Nearly 300 Elegant Portraits of Distinguished Americans.

The subject is of the greatest interest. The author has a national reputation. The book is comprehensive and accurate. It is written in a clear, attractive and interesting style. Every College Professor, Teacher, Minister, Lawyer and Doctor needs it. Every Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer and Laborer needs it. Every Man, Woman, Boy and Girl needs it. It is valuable and necessary for all who speak the English language. It contains 750 large 8vo pages of valuable matter. It contains 350,000 words of solid historical facts. It contains nearly 300 portraits of illustrious Americans. It is arranged alphabetically in Dictionary form. In one moment you can find the information you desire. The book is in one volume and convenient in size and form to use. It includes every historical fact of value in relation to this country. It includes the biography of every historically prominent person of the United States. It will be valuable to every person, every day for all time.

Sample Copies sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Fine English Cloth, Back stamped in gold, \$2.75. Half Morocco, Back stamped in gold, marbled edges, \$3.50. Full Morocco Gold Back and Side Stamps, marbled edges, \$4.50. Full sheep, sprinkled edges, \$4.75.

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Furman Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, at Grayling, Mich., October 18, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on November 23, 1895, viz:

LESTER W. SPICER, Homestead application No. 6450, for the N W 1/4 of Section 14, Town 28 N R 3 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. A. Masters, Charles Frantz, Jerome Walt, Willis Schellenberger, all of Grayling Post Office.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Register.

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

## STALEY UNDERWEAR.

## "STALEY'S WESTERN MADE" WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A-G STALEY MFG CO. FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

## WE NOW OFFER THE

## CELEBRATED STALEY UNDERWEAR

at prices never heard of before.

No. 219, \$1.00 each piece.  
No. 00 \$1.25 each piece.  
No. 226 \$2.50 each piece.

Please bear in mind that No. 219 and 00 are all wool, extra heavy, and extra length. No. 226 is of the finest Australian Wool, put in any garment.

Please call and see this line of Underwear and you will be surprised.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE

ON THE

"Daugherty Visible"

Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE

Permanent Alignment

Price \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to  
The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,  
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D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Care of Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SEWING MACHINES.  
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—GIVEN BY THE—  
World's Columbian  
Exposition.  
HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THEM  
Davis Sewing Machine Co.  
For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.  
Address: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

State of Michigan.  
Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit.  
Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan, for the years 1895 and 1897, as follows:  
ARENA: Third Mondays in FEBRUARY, JUNE and OCTOBER.  
CRAWFORD: Third Mondays in JANUARY, MAY and SEPTEMBER.  
GLADWIN: Second Tuesdays in FEBRUARY, JUNE and OCTOBER.  
OGESIAW: Fourth Mondays in FEBRUARY, JUNE and OCTOBER.  
OTSEGO: Fourth Tuesdays in JANUARY, MAY and SEPTEMBER.  
ROSCOMMON: Second Mondays in JANUARY, MAY and SEPTEMBER.  
NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Court Clerk.  
Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 21, 1895. 66313—66

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it at file # 45 to 49 Randolph St. the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1935

## LOCAL ITEMS.

New Flgs at Claggett's.

J. K. Bates was down from the farm, Monday.

Cholice Dairy Butter and Fresh Eggs at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

A Taylor made his trip to Virgins, last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Look at S. H. & Co's Advertisement in this paper.

Over 70 licenses to hunt deer were issued in Arenac county.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

H. M. Green reports that he was in luck last week, as he killed a deer.

The best Patent Flour in town, at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

Charles Shellenberger went for a deer last week, and got it.

S. C. Knight and family have located on a homestead on Black River.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Henry Funck, of South Branch tp. was in town Monday.

Brick! Brick!! Brick Cheese!!! at Salling, Hanson & Co's store.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

John Funch, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday.

H. A. Nauman, of Lewiston, has built an addition to his residence.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

F. Oregio sold his house and lot to Mrs. Forbes, of Topinabee, last week.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, etc.

Err Bell went hunting, Monday morning.

Go to Claggett's for pure Lard, Cottole and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Miss Alice Shafer, of Center Plains, has returned from a four week's visit with friends at Bay City.

Salling, Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. You should try it.

J. Staley and Rev. Cope took to the woods, on Monday morning, on a hunt after deer they had lost.

Our line of Flour, Feed, Grain and Hay, is complete. Prices guaranteed Bates, Marsh & Co.

A. H. Marsh returned from the woods, Saturday evening, minus a deer or two.

Claggett can show you the best line of Canned Goods in the city; all new, this season.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have within the last two weeks sold over one million shingles.

Mr. Van Amberg was thrown from a pile of lumber, last week, and suffered a dislocation of the ankle.

Claggett can save you money on Dry Goods; just try him, and see the bargains he has to offer.

Mrs. Henry Bates was visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. Alger, of Lewiston, for several days last week.

Creamery Butter always on hand, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Prof. Hubbard, of Lewiston, has traded his farm for a fast horse and a cart.

Claggett has 24 pair of Ladies \$2.00 Shoes that he will sell for \$1.60. Secure a pair, before they are all gone.

Go to the Apron Sale at the Conner building, Friday evening, and buy a handkerchief.

Beyond all doubt, Bates, Marsh & Co. have the best line of Tea's and Coffee's to be had in Grayling.

Mrs. Alger, mother of W. and E. Alger, returned from Lewiston, last Friday.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

James Woodburn is Express agent on the train between Grayling and Lewiston.

Export Flour was awarded the first prize and a gold medal, at the Atlanta Exposition. Claggett sells it.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry and Mrs. Dell Smith came to town Saturday, to attend the meeting of the W. R. C.

Go to the Handkerchief Sale on Friday (to-morrow) evening, and purchase an apron.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition and sporting goods, go to Albert Kraus.

The Farmer's Institute opens as we go to press. There is promise of large attendance.

For Sale—A good work horse. Enquire at this office.

Don't ask Carney how many deer he expects to kill, by firing at them with an empty gun.

New Brick Cheese, just received, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Go to the Handkerchief and Apron Sale, to-morrow evening, and get a 10 cent lunch.

A good house, barn and lot for sale cheap, and on easy terms. South side. Enquire of O. Palmer.

Mrs. Charles Robinson has moved into the Knight residence, on Cedar street.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the church parlors, Friday afternoon, Nov. 16th.

Do not forget the Oyster Supper, to be given in W. R. C. hall on Thanksgiving evening, by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rev. Mr. Cope was among the lucky hunters, last week, getting a fine deer Saturday, which he dragged three miles to camp.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A "Garland" is just what you want in cold weather. They are sold by S. H. & Co.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, killed a deer last Saturday and brought it to town for shipment. This makes his third deer this season.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandaling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

Justice McElroy said if Fred Duchene would pay the cost of prosecution, \$2.70, for being drunk, he might go. He got.

The Lewiston JOURNAL says that T. A. Lawrie, deputy game warden, of Grayling, was in that town last week. Who is Lawrie?

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co., they have the best in the market, at the least money.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural black or brown.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Wright Haven was caught by a falling load of lumber, Tuesday night, and suffered the fracture of three ribs and a severe general jamming.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Messrs. Pfister & Vogel, of Cheboygan, have started up their tannery, and will fight the leather trust which ordered a shut down.

The best place in town to buy Underwear is at the store of S. H. & Co. They show the best line at lowest prices.

About 150 persons of French extraction, left Cheboygan last week, for Providence, R. I., to work in the cotton factories of that city.

On account of inclement weather and the illness of the officers, there was no meeting of either the W. R. C. or Grand Army of the Republic, last Saturday.

Go to the concert next Thursday evening and thereby increase the funds of the Ladies' Aid Society, as they receive a portion of the proceeds.

Veins of iron ore, coal, etc., have been discovered in Cheboygan county while digging wells, but the latest discovery is a vein of live frogs 16 ft. below the surface.

Quarterly meeting services will be held in the M. E. church, next Sunday, both morning and evening. Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, will officiate. All are invited to attend.

C. L. Carpenter, of Roscommon, raised 2,500 head of cabbage on a strip of ground 4x12 rods, some of them weighing 25 pounds each, which brought him four cents a head.

Geo. Comer dressed a deer last week that weighed 185 pounds. The horns had five prongs and he has sent the head to a taxidermist at Roscommon, to be mounted.

Sheriff Chalker took his boarder with the hideous form and countenance, to Peter's lumber camp, the beginning of the week for the purpose of raising money to pay his fine.

The ballot box belonging to the Good Templars, is missing, and they desire its return.

The Quarterly services at the M. E. church, will be held as follows: Quarterly Conference, Saturday evening, at 7:30.

Love Feast, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Regular services at 10:30. Sermon by Rev. Woodhams.

Evening service at 7. Sermon by Rev. Woodhams, and administration of the Lord's Supper.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

FOR SALE—A good cow, and set of one horse sleighs, cheap for cash. Cow will give milk till May. Address J. M. Francis, Grayling.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Regular meeting of United Friends next Wednesday evening, the 20th. There is important business to attend to, and every member is urgently requested to be present.

John Crandall and family started for Tekonsha, their new home, Monday night. We wish them success, but expect they will be glad to come back with the Robins next Spring.

A letter was received by Err Bell, Tuesday, notifying him of the death of the infant daughter of his brother Frank, at Negaunee. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bell will extend to them their fullest sympathy.

A competent blacksmith and wood worker is in want of a job for the winter. Is not afraid of work, and well acquainted with what is required in camp. Enquire at the AVALANCHE office.

A letter received from H. L. Lamport from Verona, Missouri, last week, announced the death, at that place, of G. H. Thayer, a former resident here, on the 6th inst. He was buried at Aurora, Missouri.

Mrs. Elizabeth Body, mother of Silas and Albert Body, of this place, died at Grand Mar, the 9th. inst., and was buried at East Tawas yesterday, by the side of her husband. Mrs. Body was 65 years of age.

The Atlanta TRIBUNE of last week, gives an account of a man in that county who run across a bear, and by taking to his heels escaped a miraculous death. It is certainly a miraculous story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A wagon, \$25.00; harness, \$5.00; plow, \$2.00; furniture, new No. 8 Wilson sewing machine, cost \$85.00, for \$35.00; 300 egg incubator, cheap; all in best order. Address box 198, P. O.

Our democratic exchanges did not even refer to the elections of Tuesday, last week. The editors must have been badly disgruntled. The editors of the Herald at West Branch Journal at Lewiston, republicans, were presumably too full of joy over the result for utterance.

The so-called Prof. Kennedy, a reputed fortune teller, turned his head bill at the Grayling House, and was arrested, and fined \$10.00 and costs, or thirty days in jail. At this writing he brays with the sheriff.

Last Friday night, one of the teams drawing refuse from the mill to the fire pit, backed into to pit with their load and was badly burned, as they could not be extricated until the fire was partly put out. One of them was probably ruined, and both suffered greatly.

Bert Martin had a close call from "Kingdom Come", last Thursday. A piece of board flew from the saw and struck him in the face, breaking his nose and lacerating the flesh in a terrible manner.

If you wish to enjoy a rare treat, go to the concert at the church next Thursday evening. Miss McKenzle is a young artist, who in a short time made a name as a vocalist of the first class. Miss Fellows, violinist, is a pupil of the Joachim Berlin and the Imperial Conservatory of Vienna, and Miss O'Reilly, solo pianist, is from the New England Conservatory of Music, and is considered an artist of the highest standard.

Admission, adults 35 cents; children 25 cents.

Joe Boyle, of Roscommon, with a drunken chum attempted to steal a ride on the Cannon Ball, Tuesday, and were put off at Cheney, but regained the train, from which they jumped in the mill yard. Boyle was caught, and his left foot crushed under the wheels. He had a ticket on a Detroit hospital, where he was taken by the night train. His foot will be amputated.

THE DAILY MIRROR of Escanaba, in closing its long and complimentary notices of comment, on the McKenzle Concert Co., said: "It is not often that Escanaba people have the pleasure of hearing three such stars as Miss McKenzle, Miss Fellows and Miss O'Reilly in one company. Every selection was better than the one preceding, and the last one, 'The last Rose of Summer,' with violin obligato, was a dream of harmony."

At a recent meeting of the County Board of School Examiners, it was decided to request that applicants for third grade certificates obtain a standard of at least 50 per cent in all branches, with a general average of 75 per cent; also that applicants for second grade certificates obtain a standard of at least 60 per cent in all third grade branches, with an average of 85 per cent.

It was further decided to allow applicants for second and third grade certificates to write on a portion of the subjects at one examination, and complete the remaining topics at the one following; the certificate to be issued after the last examination.

This provision is made for the purpose of encouraging teachers to be more thorough in their reviews.

By order of the Board.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Commissioner.

Noticed to Teachers.

The teachers of Crawford county are requested to meet at the school house, Saturday, November 16th, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers Reading Circle.

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By order of the Board.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will hold a Handkerchief and Apron Sale in the Conner building, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening. A 10 ct. lunch will be served to those who have the 10 cts.

The reception tendered Rev. Mr. Mosser at the Presbyterian church, last week, was fairly attended, and very pleasant, though not so largely advertised as it should have been. We trust his pleasant introduction may ripen into a pleasing acquaintance.

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Admission 25 and 35 Cents.

Strayed.

Strayed from the premises of O. Palmer, a short horn cow, five years old, red and white, wearing a bell, with calf by her side, and her yearling calf, also wearing small bell; and a red cow, five years old, with a red calf by her side. Information where they can be found, or their return, will be paid for.

A Profitable Investment.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold or any throat or lung difficulty the only sure cure is to take Otis' Cure. We know that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, a few doses of Otis' Cure will surprise you. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c at Lucien Fournier's Drugstore.

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Property for Sale.

The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot 30x80 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, block 15, original plat, covered by the store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and lot 5, block 8; also the dwelling and lot 4, block 15; and the dwelling and lot 10, block 15, all of the original plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Inquire of...

S. HEMSTED.

Notice to Teachers.

The teachers of Crawford county are requested to meet at the school house, Saturday, November 16th, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers Reading Circle.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Commissioner.

At a recent meeting of the County Board of School Examiners, it was decided to request that applicants for third grade certificates obtain a standard of at least 50 per cent in all branches, with a general average of 75 per cent; also that applicants for second grade certificates obtain a standard of at least 60 per cent in all third grade branches, with an average of 85 per cent.

It was further decided to allow applicants for second and third grade certificates to write on a portion of the subjects at one examination, and complete the remaining topics at the one following; the certificate to be issued after the last examination.

This provision is made for the purpose of encouraging teachers to be more thorough in their reviews.

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W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

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## COVETED BY ENGLAND

### THE FLOURISHING REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

A Country of Immense Wealth—Forests with Every Kind of Precious Wood, Mines of All Valuable Metals—Unlimited Agricultural Resources.



**Bulldozed by Britain.**  
OR the last fifteen years readers of the press have heard now and then of the progress made by Great Britain in extending her rule from the indefinite boundary line of British Guiana over a considerable portion of Venezuela. It was vaguely understood that the Monroe doctrine was being disregarded; that a weak little nation was being spoiled; and that the United States was using up reams of paper in diplomatic correspondence on the question. Yet so well did John Bull prosper in the acquisition of land on American soil that in 1887 the British official publications announced that British Guiana contained 100,000 square miles. Just the year before the official record, and the authorized records of all civilized countries, gave the area as 76,000 miles. Where did the South American colony of England get its increase? No new survey had been made; no territory had been gained by cession or accession from the sea, or by a new adjustment of boundary lines. England had got 33,000 square miles of land, an area as large as the State of Indiana, and Venezuela had been robbed of that much.

The astounding part of the whole affair was that no one entered a protest loud enough to be heard. The world accepted the usurpation, new maps were made of the territory. By 1890, in spite of the diplomatic correspondence, the report of the International Conference contains two maps of South America, both of which agree that there is no dispute about boundaries between Venezuela and British Guiana, and that the latter contains all the area latest claimed for it in 1887. The new boundary is accepted by the United States, a boundary made by England and protested against by Venezuela. The scale upon which England's continued encroachments have been prosecuted is shown by the map. Guyana line is as far to the westward of the Schomburgk line as that is from the Essequibo River—the legitimate boundary (according to Venezuela) of British Guiana. This is rapid progression. Within six years Great Britain has acquired a territory nearly as large as the State of Illinois.

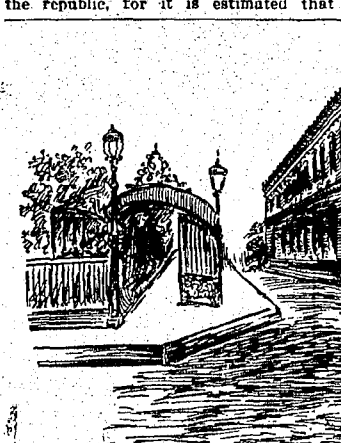


WHERE BOLIVAR IS BURIED.

without war or cession or purchase. The process is instructive.

The boundary dispute recently called up has had the effect of greatly interesting the people of the United States in the residents of a country, which, although separated from us by thousands of miles of sea and land, is yet brought near by the ties created by a similar form of government. Although a small and weak power, Venezuela is a large country, having a length from east to west of more than 900 miles, a breadth from north to south exceeding 700, and an area of over 500,000 square miles. Roughly speaking, therefore, it is about as long as from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico and about as wide as from St. Louis to the Atlantic Ocean. If a line were drawn direct from St. Louis to Washington, and from St. Louis to the Gulf, the territory lying to the south and east of these lines would approximate in extent that of Venezuela. It is over twice as large as either Texas or France, nearly twice as large as Germany, and ten times as large as England.

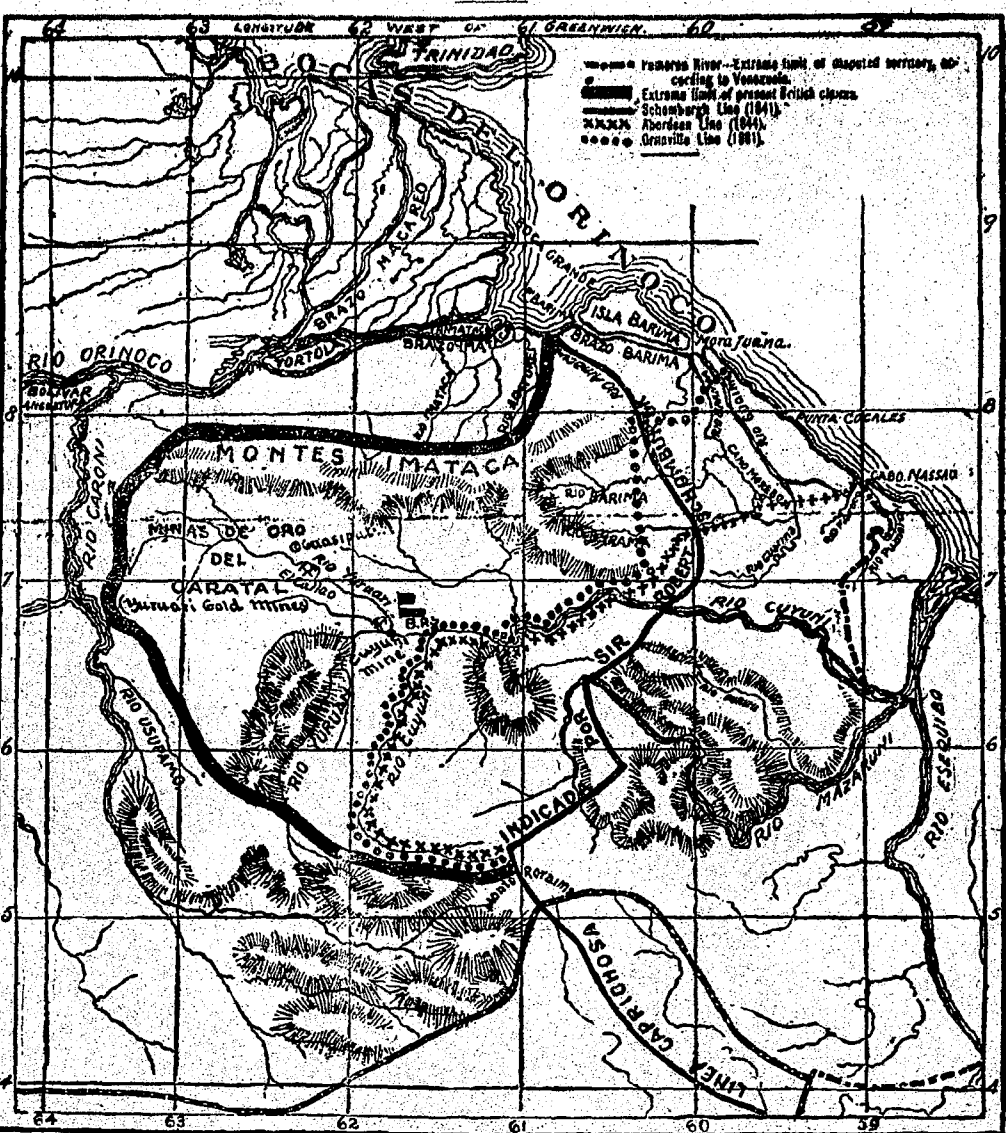
In so extensive a territory even under a tropical sun, there is ample room for almost every kind of climate, and Venezuela can boast of more climates than any other land on the American side of the world, excepting Mexico. The innumerable varieties, however, reduce themselves to three species: the intensely hot, the moderately hot and the temperate, or, as a recent traveler expressed the matter, "One is hot enough to cook an egg in a minute, the second takes ten minutes and the third is cool enough to keep an egg fresh for a couple of days." Along the seacoast and especially round Lake Maracaibo, the thermometer frequently stands at 110 degrees in the shade all day long; a little further inland, on lands somewhat elevated above the marshes, the mean temperature is about 80, while on the elevated tablelands of the interior a very moderate climate prevails most of the year, with occasional furies of snow in the winter. From the diversity of climate it might be supposed that Venezuela is capable of growing any sort of agricultural product that is known anywhere else in the world, but this is not the case for the elevated plateaus of Venezuela, unlike those of Mexico, are by no means fertile, and large portions, comprising thousands of square miles, are quite unfit for cultivation, even of the primitive kind most popular among the Venezuelan Indians. But there is plenty of room for the farmer in the less elevated regions of the republic, for it is estimated that



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

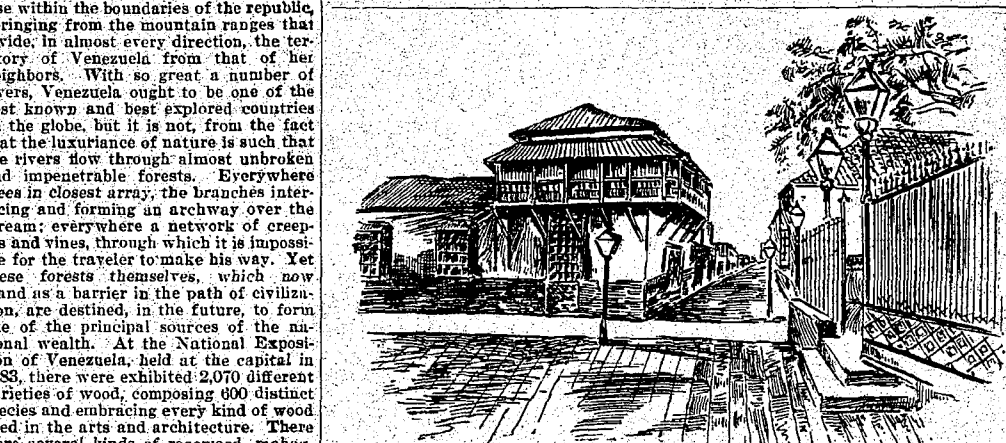
throughout all Venezuela only one acre in 300 is cultivated, so the two and a quarter millions of inhabitants have ample room to spread and it is not likely that

## THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.



for a good many years to come Venezuela will be overcrowded.

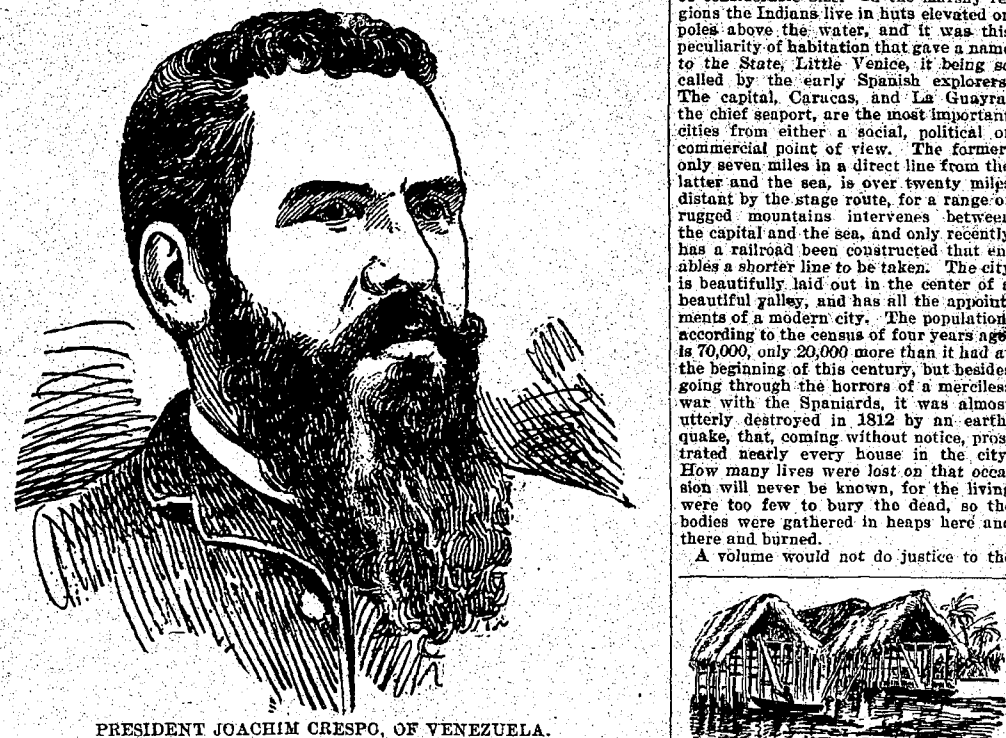
It is the best watered country on the globe. Within its limits there are over 1,000 rivers of navigable size, besides innumerable creeks and smaller streams, and nearly all this vast number have their rise within the boundaries of the republic, springing from the mountain ranges that divide, in almost every direction, the territory of Venezuela from that of her neighbors. With so great a number of rivers, Venezuela ought to be one of the best known and best explored countries on the globe, but it is not, from the fact that the luxuriance of nature is such that the rivers flow through almost unbroken and impenetrable forests. Everywhere trees in closest array, the branches interlacing and forming an archway over the stream; everywhere a network of creepers and vines, through which it is impossible for the traveler to make his way. Yet these forests themselves, which now stand as a barrier in the path of civilization, and forming in the future, to form one of the principal sources of the national wealth. At the National Exposition of Venezuela, held at the capital in 1893, there were exhibited 2,070 different varieties of wood, composing 800 distinct species and embracing every kind of wood used in the arts and architecture. There were several kinds of rosewood, mahogany, cedar and other ornamental woods, with oak, pine and others which are found in equal or greater abundance elsewhere. But not for their wood only are the forests of Venezuela valuable, for the forest products may become an almost equal source of revenue. Thousands of square miles are covered with the trees that produce rubber, thousands more with chichona forests that have never been touched with the ax, while plants useful in medical art and practice are numbered



A COLLEGE IN MARACAIBO.

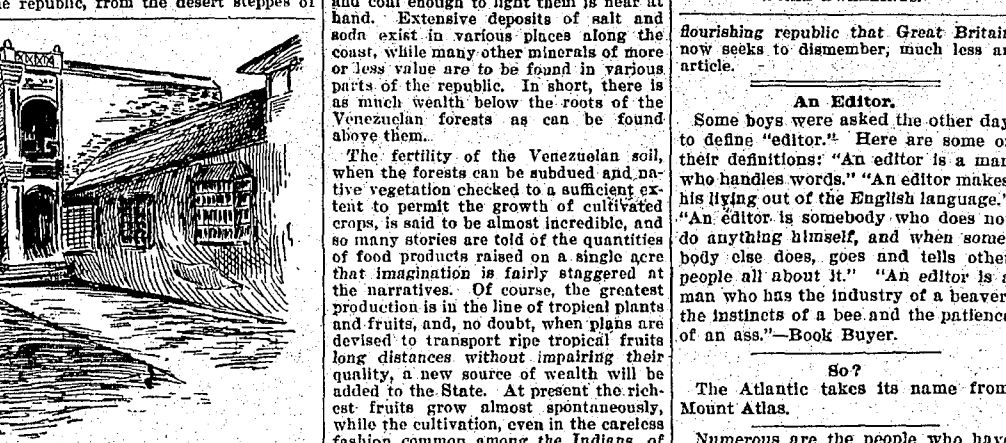
of prospectors have discovered others that will be quite as rich.

Silver is almost as plentiful as gold; copper is found in quantities so large and in situations where the metal is so easily worked, that the copper of Venezuela is already competing in Europe with that from other countries. Iron ore is found



PRESIDENT JOACHIM CRESPO, OF VENEZUELA.

by the hundred. If Venezuela had nothing but forest, the State would be wealthy; but there is reason to believe that the mineral products are equally rich. Gold has been found in every portion of the republic, from the desert steppes of



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

the highlands to the marshes of Maracaibo. It is very well known, the richness of the gold mines in the territory near the British line has induced the En-

## Chinese Laundry Tickets.

The Chinese washermen have a system of ticketing a bundle of soiled clothes based on the many gods and goddesses of the laundry. Though it is complicated, the laundryman seldom delivers a bundle of washed clothes to the wrong person.

Furthermore, if the ticket is lost, the chances are that you will not get your linen, unless you are a particular friend of the proprietor. Instances are on record where an American has gone to court to force the Chinese to yield up the washing, but the judge was not convinced that the case of the white man was a good one.

The Chinese laundryman at the beginning of each week makes out a batch of checks, in duplicate, to be used as wash tickets. He selects the name of some god or goddess, or of some object, as the sun, the moon, or the stars. To this name he prefixes a number, as "Moon, No. 1," "Moon, No. 2," and so on.

In the space between the two legends—for the signs are repeated twice—he has his own name, as, for instance, "Wah Lee."

When a customer takes a bundle of washing to the laundry, the Chinese, first tearing a ticket in two in a ragged fashion, puts one-half on the packet for reference; the other half he gives as a receipt to the person who has brought the package of laundry.

It must be presented when the laundry is demanded, and no fears need be entertained that the package of clean clothes will not be forthcoming, for they are scrupulously exact in these matters.

**Blessing in Disguise.**  
In a remote country district a lady, locally described as "one of the boarders," chanced to call at a most unpretentious farmhouse. On the parlor wall, hanging in the most conspicuous place, she saw the announcement:

ICI on parle francais.

She was surprised, and no doubt her face betrayed her feelings. Why should French be spoken in this out-of-the-way place? And, if spoken, why should the fact be published?

The old farmer came to her relief.

"Wah, yes, most folks looks kinder befuddled at that," he said. "Sometimes they stares and stares at it, and don't darsent ask no questions. Mother bought it of a man that brought things round to the door—not exactly a peddler—a kind of a agent he called himself. And as soon's mother set eyes on it, and the agent told her what the words was, 'notin' would do but she must hev it. She's kinder pious, mother is."

As the visitor's mystification was only increased, the old gentleman went on, a twinkle in his eye:

"Ah, I see you can't read 'em, rather. New, I thought you city folks knowed furin words. Wah, I'll tell yer. Them words jest means, 'God bless our home.' That's what the agent said. Now yer wouldn't 'a' thought it would yer? And I dunno myself but it's kinder brought a blessing. Mother says it hees."

**Bored.**  
Dean Hole, of Rochester Cathedral, England, in his lecture on "Boreds and Impositors," did not refer to the man who is a "bore" because he will talk when you wish to speak, but to those social mosquitoes who annoy and irritate. Said the dean:

"The bore always talks to you about what you don't understand or don't like. One of them wrote to me some time ago, stating that he had heard that many years ago the Danes stretched the skins of their dead on the cathedral doors, and asked for some information on the subject. I replied that I was too much occupied with the bodies and souls of Christians to give much thought to the epidemics of the early Danes. Another wrote me that a man in Rochester owed him money, and asked whether I could not collect it for him. I replied that I was a dean, not a quack."

"Then, there is the idle bore, who is a terrible nuisance. I knew one of them, an idle farmer, who used to call upon an industrious farmer and talk, and talk, and talk. Once, after wasting a whole afternoon, he got ready to go. His horse was at the door.

"Going through the town?" the industrious farmer asked.

"Yaas."

"Know the cooper's shop?"

"Yaas—fellow who makes barrels."

"Well, just stop there and have two hoops put around your waist or you'll burst with self-importance."

**Mistaken Identity All Around.**  
"I heard a story the other day that struck me as being rather good," said a well-known railroad man. "Two drummers who were strangers to each other occupied the same seat in a car on a Western road. After several miles of silence they drifted into conversation on the subject of mistaken identity. One said: 'I was once mistaken for Gen. Grant. I was seated in front of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, one afternoon when a stranger came up and said: 'How do you do, General? I am glad to see you.'"

"I had a similar experience," said the other. "I was in Washington last winter and one day a gentleman stopped me and said: 'Adlai, come and have a drink.'"

"An Irishman who was in the seat in front had been listening to the conversation. When the second speaker had given him experience the Irishman turned around to him and said: 'That's strange, for I had an experience of that kind myself. I was coming out of me house when morning when a man came up to me and said: 'The devil, where did you come from?'"

**To Harden Wax.**  
To harden wax for mechanical uses, melt the wax and add to it hot caliche plaster or any of the ochres, previously heated. The amount used depends upon the quality of the wax. The addition of resin will increase the hardness. This mixture can be cast, wrought with a knife, chisel or a saw, or turned in a lathe. In fact, it can be used for a variety of useful purposes.

Mrs. Figg—Dear me! You never come into the house without making an attack on that dish of doughnuts. Tommy—Yes, maw; a home run doesn't count unless a feller hits the plate, you know.—Indianapolis Journal.

Half Back—Scared a dozen people in to his yesterday. Center Rush—How? Half Back—Rode my wheel home dressed in my football suit.—Chicago Record.

## WORLD'S WICKEDEST WOMAN.

Jane Cakebread, Who Has Been Arrested 280 Times.

All London is laughing just now and all at the expense of Lady Henry Somerset. Some time ago she took upon herself the reformation of Jane Cakebread, the "wickedest woman in London," or, as some say, "in the world." Poor old Jane has a record of which she is very proud. She has been arrested,



JANE CAKEBREAD.

up to the time when Lady Somerset took her in charge, 283 times. Kate was not bad at heart, she was not cruel, she had never wilfully harmed a human being. She was merely drunken and immoral—drunken because she liked drunkenness, immoral because she lived by immorality. Take away the temptation to drunkenness and the incentive to immorality, thought good Lady Henry, and there you are.

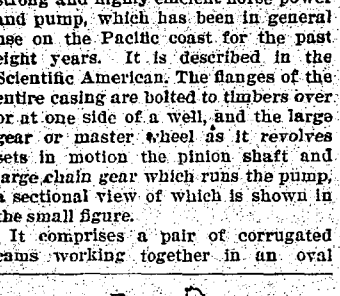
So she prepared for Jane a nice, comfortable little cottage and the gentlest of supervision down in the bracing air of Surrey. Jane was touched by the kindness of her would-be patroness, but she took time to revolve in her mind whether she should accept this scheme for her sobriety and comfort. Finally, she yielded. At her urgent entreaty, however, she was granted a day to say good-bye to her old friends before beginning her new life. The farewells were celebrated in the good old style to which she had long been accustomed, and the result was that by nightfall Jane Cakebread had achieved her 289th arrest and gotten a month of hard labor in Cambridge prison. And that is why London is laughing.

## A HORSE-POWER PUMP.

It May Be Used to Force Water to Any Height.

The illustration represents a simple, strong and highly efficient horse power pump, which has been in general use on the Pacific coast for the past eight years. It is described in the Scientific American. The flanges of the entire casing are bolted to timbers over, or at one side of a well, and the large gear or master wheel as it revolves sets in motion the pinion shaft and large chain gear which runs the pump, a sectional view of which is shown in the small figure.

It comprises a pair of corrugated cans working together in an oval



HORSE-POWER PUMP.

case, the ends of long teeth inserted packed with blocks of metal inserted in grooves and pressed out by springs, insuring a perfect vacuum and taking up wear. The water enters at the bottom by suction, the stream dividing and filling the chambers made by the long teeth as the cans revolve, and discharging at the top. The rotary motion is steady and continuous, there being no dead points, and the pump may also be used as a force pump to force water to any height or distance from the pump.

**When Did They Live?**  
One of the most interesting questions relating to the early history of Switzerland is that of the probable length of time that has elapsed since the people called the "Lake Dwellers" occupied the curious houses whose remains are now found there. A fresh examination of this question has lately been undertaken by Monsieur Vouga.

The earliest of the Lake Dwellers belonged to the Age of Stone, and they were succeeded by others who made weapons and implements of bronze. Monsieur Vouga thinks that the people who made the stone implements lived during only one, or at most two, centuries on the shores of the Swiss lakes, and that for some reason, perhaps because of an inundation, they suddenly deserted their homes.

Then for three thousand years the waters continued to deposit a slowly thickening layer of mud upon the sites of the abandoned villages. At the end of that time another people, who had acquired the art of making bronze, appeared upon the scene, the lakes having in the meantime, perhaps, sunk to their former level. These people remained there for two or three centuries, and then in their turn disappeared, and another layer of mud, occupying three thousand years more in the process of deposition, covered the remains of their dwellings and the relics of their art and industry.

The muddy bottom of a lake forms a strange record-book for human history, but it is better than none at all.

**Friend—Why didn't you ever marry?**  
Maiden Lady—Because by the time my relations thought I was old enough to marry the men thought I was too old.—New York Weekly.



## The Cream of Currents.

On chilly days the maiden grieves

Though dressed in garments new;  
She can't display her silk waist's sleeves  
And heavy jacket's, too.

"He said I was his life's sunshine."  
"I guess you will find that all moonshine."  
—Boston Courier.

"Professor, how does the hair-cut suit you?"  
"The hair is altogether too short—a little longer, please."  
—Fleegende Blaetter.

"What would you do, miss, if I should attempt to give you a kiss?"  
"I should certainly set my face against it, sir."  
—Richmond Dispatch.

"Tell me, guide, why so few people ascend that magnificent mountain."  
"Because no one has ever fallen off it."  
—Fleegende Blaetter.

"It may be weakness," said the dying editor, "but I can't help but feel grateful to this town." "What for?" "For life enough to leave it."  
—Atlanta Constitution.

"That whisky is fifteen years old. I know it because I've had it that long myself." The Colonel: By Jove! sir, you must be a man of phenomenal self-control.—Life.

"Now that we are married, Penelope, and have nothing to conceal from each other, how—" "I'm 29, George. How much did you give the preacher?"  
—Chicago Tribune.

"Tommy—Paw, why is it the good die young?" Mr. Figg—They don't die young because they are good, but they stay good because they die young.  
—Indianapolis Journal.

He (waxing serious)—Do you believe in the truth of the saying, "Man proposes, God disposes?" She (archly)—It depends upon whom man proposes to.—Brooklyn Life.

Oh, Peary, please now settle down,  
While you with life are blest;  
And give yourself, the world at large,  
And poor north pole a rest.  
—Boston Courier.

Stobbs—Jenkins told me Miss Beaconsfield was an old maid of yours. Blobs—An old flame? Impossible! "Why impossible?" "She's from Boston."—Philadelphia Record.

"Oh, boy, I'll give you a dollar to catch my canary bird." "He's just caught, ma'am." "Where—where is the precious pet?" "Black cat up the road's got 'im."  
—Chicago Record.

"I reckon," said Mrs. Cornstossel, "that these politicians says a good many things they're sorry for." "Yes," replied her husband, "an' a good many more that they order be."  
—Washington Star.

"It's a cold day when I get left," said the pawn broker, as he hung up the \$500 overcoat on which he had advanced \$4. "It's the other way with me," aptly remarked the overcoat.—New York Herald.

"Do you think," he asked, "that your father would consider my suit favorable?" "Really, Herbert," the merchant's daughter replied, "I couldn't say. Did you buy it at his store?"  
—Washington Star.

Oh, legislators, while you strive  
To remedy our ills,  
If you would keep us all alive,  
Pass some ten-dollar bill!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

"Did you like the matinee?" said Mabel to Blanche. "No, I couldn't see the stage." "Your seat was well toward the front, wasn't it?" "Yes; but a football player sat directly in front of me."  
—Judge.

A—"When I see you I always think of the proverb: 'To whom God gives an office, to him he gives understanding.'" B—"But I have no office." A—"Well, don't you see how that fits?"  
—Fleegende Blaetter.

Husband—"I have made all sorts of sacrifices for you. Now, what did you ever give up for me?" Wife—"What did I ever give up for you? Well, I never! Why, I gave up half-a-dozen of the nicest young men in town."  
—New York Weekly.

"Years ago," said Mr. Barnes Torner, the eminent tragedian, "I started out to be the architect of my own fortunes, but in the school of experience I have learned that a successful architect ought to be able to draw good houses."  
—Indianapolis Journal.

The black-bearded pirate, with a knife between his teeth, boarded the passenger ship. "Throw up your hands!" he shouted. The passenger hanging over the rail smiled feebly. "I think I did, not less than an hour ago," he said, gaspingly.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Are all these young men anxious to become surgeons?" asked the visitor. "They are," replied the lecturer upon surgery. "But how can so many expect to make a living?" "Easily, sir," answered the lecturer, "by thinking of the effect of the present bicycle craze."  
—Chicago Evening Post.

In reply to the cry for assistance, the professor said: "If I could help you, I couldn't help helping you. It is because I cannot help you that I cannot help refusing to help you." And the mendicant darted around the corner, with terror in his eyes and cries of "Help!" in his mouth.  
—Boston Transcript.

**The Watch Still Going.**  
A singular incident took place the other day on Damariscotta Lake, Maine, which shows the voracity of the bass in that lake. A party from the Kennebec were fishing from a boat when one of them caught the end of his fishpole in his waterguard and flung his gold watch overboard into forty feet of water. About an hour afterward, and a mile and a quarter distant, they caught a six-pounder, and, noticing his fullness and peculiar appearance, he was opened, and there was the watch, still going.



